PARIS, July 27.—As late as the fourteenth century judicial fairness in oriminal trials was unknown in France. Remorseless punishment for even the most insignificant penal offenses was the rule. Under these onditions it is not surprising that the prisons of old Paris were places of detention horrible beyond the power of the most fertile imagination to conceive of. The Conciorgerie was a representative type of one of these penitential closess, abodes of torture for thousands of humble and illustrious prisoners.

This prison was a part of an old fortress of the Carlovingian Kings. It was situated n Paris on that long island of the Seine called La Cité. A palace built by the Romans occupied the original site. This fell into decay and was replaced by a fortress and castle near the end of the ninth century. Following the Carlovingian Kings, Hugh Capet and his successors lived in it until the reign of Charles V., when the Louvre became the royal residence. Later on the former structure was destroyed by fire, except the prison of the Conciergerie, so called because it was governed by a Concierge, an individual of great power, who had jurisdiction not only over it but also over the entire island. He was clothed with judicial prerogatives and with the right of inflicting death upon offenders captured within his territory For this purpose he was provided with six gibbets set up in the courtyard of the prison. They did not decay through lack of use.

The cells of the Conciergerie were dark, damp and unsanitary. Each, where persons could not pay for superior privileges, was occupied by several prisoners. Some were situated under the tanks in which the water supply was stored. The leakage from these flowed into the cells under them, adding to the intolerable sufferings of their inmates. Sixty years or more ago two pits were discovered about fifteen yards deep. The floors of these were garnished with iron points. upon which those thrown into them were impaled. A search of the records confirmed this: they stated that the bodies of the victims were left upon the iron points until a freshet

the Conciergerie were confined persons held on civil as well as criminal process. These were herded together indiscriminately in small cells, whose accumulated filth was not removed until epidemic broke out that this center issued terrible plagues which prison were gathered many persons of dis-tinction, from Pierre de la Brosse in 1276, favorite of Philippe le Hardi, to Marie Antoinette in 1793 and Louis Napoleon in 1840.

It was in 1793, during the Revolution, that the Conciergerie witnessed the most terrible scenes. At that time one Richard was jailer, a kind hearted man, who did all in his power to mitigate the sufferings of his charges. The visioners, men and women, were allowed to mingle in the large hall of the prison. The feverish anxiety attending the uncertainty of their fate developed touching intimacies among them. These had hardly had inception when the terrible guillotine brought them to a close. Amorous intrigues helped to distract their thoughts from impending death. They supped, flirted, gambled, composed verses and music, and parodled the Revolutionary Tribunal that was to send so many of them to the scaffold. It was a Saturnalia of nervous galety. They organized mock sessions of the court that was to try them. Seated on their cots, some assumed the role of judges or jurors, others that of witnesses and prosecutors. The condemned were lashed to a plank and decapitation simulated with the edge of a chair. They were accustoming themselves to the final tragedy that was to come.

At last, in July, 1794. Robespierre, who had caused so many heads to fall, was in turn a prisoner in the Concergerie. He was confined in a small cell adjoining that formerly occupied by Marie Antoinette. On the 28th of July, he, Saint-Just, Couthou and Henriot were beheaded. This was the end of the Terror and of the horrors of this famous prison of old Paris.

Le Grand Châtelet, used as a prison for five hundred years, was demolished at the commencement of the nineteenth century. Situated in a fetid quarter of the town, in an atmosphere saturated with the odors of sewers, of decaying fish and meat, it was always unsanitary. Many times of the form deadly epidemics and plagues. Attached to the Châtelet was a court where offen The prisoners, men and women, were allowed to mingle in the large hall of the prison. The

breaking on the wheel and torture of every kind. Some examples will give an idea of the iron handed justice meted out by this court.

In 1390 a certain Jehan Jovsso, for false coinage, was boiled in a kettle of \$\psilon\$1. About the same time a woman accused of stealing a few silver spoons from her employer was sentenced to have her right ear cut off and to be banished from Paris, with the alternative of being buried alive did she ever return. Robert Bonneen, for bigamy, was condemned to be hanged. A few years later a man who had entered a chapel of the Virgin, had desecrated the sacred insignia and had run the officiating priest through with a sword was sentenced to have his right hand cut off and to be buried alive. Thieves had their ears cut off; sorcerers were burned at the stake, and publishers who printed unauthorized books were sent to the galleys. These were some of the penalties inflicted by the court attached to the prison of Le Châtelet. In mitigation the judges were solicitous of the souls of those they had sentenced. They saw to it that the condemned had the benefit of the sacrament of confession and the prayers of snecially designated ecclesiastics. In addition, a licutenant of, police, mounted on a mule, always accompanied the victims to the place of execution.

In the fourteenth century the first morgue known to Paris was established in the Châtelet. Rodies were kept there for a lengthy period, and no means were employed to prevent deconnosition. A Dutchman named Beck, who had committed three murders and had afterward killed himself, was made an exception to the general rule. His body was salted, in order that it might be dragged through the streets and attached to the gibbet. Because he was a suicide for fifteen days previous, his body was suspended by one leg in the morgue. The Dutch Ambassador, after much effort, succeeded in getting possession of the remains of the dead man. For this favor he was obliged to pay 30,000 florins out of the estate left by Beck to the officer of the court and 10,

corded to a lower order of oriminal. They were well fed at the expense of their creditors, who were obliged to supply succulient nourishment.

The Châtelet was composed of several prisons, each bearing a different name, each one significant of the character of the torment which gave it its appellation. For example, La Fosse was composed of deep pits, the floor of each being covered with water. Prisoners were lowered into them by a cord passed under their arms. No one could survive more than fifteen days seclusion in one of these holes. There were others, deep black excavations filled with fettid mud and decomposing bodies, into which living men were thrown to die lingering deaths. This was done not only in the barbarous middle ages, but as late as the eighteenth century. These cruelties did not cease until voltaire had disseminated his ideas of justice and humanity and punishment of oriminals in proportion to the offense.

The jatler in charge of the Châtelet was a person of importance. He had under his orders a borde of valets, turnkeys and underjailers. His duties were many. He registered the articles of more or less value found, after search, in possession of his charges. He sold food to those able to pay for it unless they were able to have their meals served from some nearby inn. Not only did he sell food, but he rented rooms furnished with a bed and chairs. His was a most profitable post. His gains amounted to what is equivalent to \$20,000 of the money of to-day. When he was ready to retire he sold for 10,000 the office to a successor, who made good the expenditure by extractions from the poor dealis in his care. Thus lived most of the prisoners in the Châtelet, victims of the caprices of their jailers, poorly fed and confined in dark and fettid subterranean dungeons, awaiting trial slow to come, and often dying of contagious diseases before its arrival.

The trials before the court of the Châtelet were accompanied by abominable cruelties, Generally the culprit was subjected to torture, each an epitome of

emperatural personal desiration of the control of

che ferree him to drint an inordinate quantity of vater, the famous water cure of which we heard so much during the war in the Philippines. If this was not effective, then is psiots was resorted to, where the culprit was bound with gradually tightening cords until they out deeply into the fiesh. These were only minor tortures; the others are too harlowing to describe.

The register of the Châtelet contains a list of its prisoners, and the nature of their crimes, extending back to the fourteents century. There is the record of a Spanish Jew named Salmon de Barcelone, who was condemned to be hanged for robbery. To escape punishment he became a Christian. He was baptized by the chaplain of the prison; his sponsor was the wife of the jailer. A month later he was executed under the Christian name of Nicholas. This change of religion was hardly worth the trouble it entailed. Clement Marot, the poet, was a prisoner in the Châtelet on the charge of eating pork on Friday. He compared this prison to hell; in one of its dungeons he composed his poem of that title. Molière, when a young man, was looked up in the Châtelet, Not in one of the prisons, but in a room he had hired from the jailer. He was imprisoned for debt.

Between 1802 and 1810 the Châtelet was gradually demolished after an existence of 600 years.

The Temple—a prison of State during the Revolution, where Louis XVI. and his family were confined—needs no mention. Every detail opnorming it has been told again and again. The same may be said of the Bastille.

Bicatre, built by Louis XII. as a home for crimbale soldiers of the content of the crimbale and again.

Bleatre, built by Louis XIV, was home for crippled soldiers, after the construction of the Invalides by Louis XIV, was transformed into a hospital and prison. In reality it was a hideous receptacle of every vice and orme; of every bhysical and moral misery. Beggara, thieves, the deformed, dissipated sons, criminals, the insane; and those who innocent of crime had made themselves odious to people in power were indiscriminately crowded together under its roof.

For no special reason an individual would be locked up in one of its noleome cells, where he would remain so long as he lived, because no one knew why he was imprisoned.

Bicatre was the Bastille of the bourgeoisle and the rabble. It was regarded with a dread and horror that chilled all hearts with fear. The people thought the devil had instigated its use, that on a certain night he had brought to the plateau of Bicetre a pauper, a lunatic and a criminal chained together, and that these three unfortunates had inaugurated this horrible hospital-prison. As a hospital eight patients were assigned to a single bed, divided in two squads of four each. The first squad occupied the bed from a o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock in the morning. When the second took possession and remained until 6 o'clock in the morning.

As a prison, criminals of all kinds were assigned to it, from those condemned to death to those sentenced to the galleys, awaiting the departure of the chain gang for its destination. This occurred at fixed intervals and attracted orowds of the curious to see the start for Brest, Rochefort and Toulon.

At Bicetre there were cells and underground dungeons. The first were narrow and dark, where the prisoners lived in solitary confinement. There was absolute silence. It was similar to the system still practised in some modern prisons, but harder, more brutal and cruel: no coportunity for exercise. If was an existence to drive to madness the most unimpressionable mature, when his prison prisons, but harder, more brutal and cruel: no coponities of th

BRITISH AND FRENCH SAILORS. Methods in the Navies of the Two Countries Contrasted.

From the London Chronicle The navies of France and England have searcely met for forty years, and for the last twenty politeness rather than intimacy has marked their intercourse. Now that the curtain of reserve is withdrawn it is interesting to contrast the methods of the two ser-

Discipline in both fleets exists solely for the nation, so that in the day of battle the will of the commander may be effective. Still, as education and knowledge spread, disciplin may be maintained even when old, hard coercive methods are relaxed. In the Eng-lish fleet nobody may smoke except when permitted. In the French fleet anybody may smoke except when forbidden.

The British code of punishments makes

crimes of trifling infractions of regulations. French seamen are neither so smart nor so alert as ours, but, being spared certain vexatious rules, are conscious of retaining individuality. Has not the time come to reconsider the details of our code of discipline? To punish grown men by putting them in a corner for hours as punishment for tiny errors of dress imperceptible to landsmen is doubtful policy. Punishment of boys by flogging may or may not be ment of boys by hogging may or may not be necessary, but it is contrary to reason to make criminals of adults for acts which do not affect the fighting efficiency of ships. The first thing that strikes me in connec-

tion with the administration of the French navy is the rigid centralization, the overlapping of authorities, and the effect of political struggles on the executive. Without the smallest pretension or wish to criticize French methods, I cannot but think that in such a matter as gunnery—the appointment of a military officer at headquarters to guide and control naval gunnery—is certain to cause friction, laxity and deterioration, although the French guns are as good, or better, than the best Germany produces.

At all eyents, if the information given me is correct. French target practise at long distances does not even attempt the achieve-ment of results which are already accepted as matters of course in the Royal Navy. This is the more remarkable, as the French have invariably been the pioneers of almost every improvement in the material side of naval development. Ship armor, breech-loading guns, submarines, abolition of masts and sails, &c., are instances of French alert-ness to seize an idea from which John Bull recoils with bovine determination.

Webster's Bill That Grew.

From the Boston Herald. Daniel Webster was never noted for atten-tion to detail in business matters. His well known failings were often taken advantage of by unsorupulous creditors, who gave no receipts for paid bills, simply because they were not demanded. Webster was well aware of this, but it seemed to trouble him

On one occasion a creditor presented a On one occasion a creditor presented a bill which seemed familiar, and Webster saked: "Isn't this bill pretty large?" "I think not," replied the maker of it, con-dently. "Well," said Webster, handing over the money, "every time I have paid that bill it has seemed to me a trifle larger."

Churches Turned Into Inns.

From the London Daily News. At Great Easton, three miles from Rock-ingham Station, there is a Wesleyan chapel which is now an inn. When built a stone was placed over the entrance with the words in-scribed, "To the Glory of God," and the inscription still remains over the portal of

scription still remains over the portal of the licensed premises.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme a chapel was built in 1849, in the time of the Wesleyan reform movement, which after a time be-came too small, and a larger building some distance away was bought from the Wesley-ans, the smaller one being sold. After passing through various hands the former building is now a licensed house and a music hall.

POEMS WORTH READING. The Batter and the Advertiser. Once on a time I knew a man Who said it didn't pay To advertise the goods he had

To prove that he was off his base

And make him clearly see.

I gave him half a page of space
And let him have it free.

It almost spared him into fits
To see himself displayed
As I displayed him, but he felt
Its influence on his trade.

I kept it up, his business boomed.

The customers swooped down Upon his store until he had The biggest rush in town.

One day I went around to call And found him on the run, With people waiting for their turn When those ahead were done.

"Well, well," I cried in great delight To see things been that way, "Don't advertising pay, old man?

I thought he'd like my work so much.

And think my plan so nice, That he'd not only praise my wares. But pay me double price.

"Take out that advertisement, quick;
Goldern yer pesky skin,
I'll never git a chance to rest
Es long es it stays in."
W. J. LAMPTON.

Out the Wire.

And forsake the works of man, Turn your business troubles down. Talk of shop put under ban.

Watch the lambs lope o'er the lawn, Seek the troutlet in the stream, Bed with sun and up with dawn;

Cut the wire, cut the wire.

Let the rest of them perspire. Later on their time will come.

Put the ticker on the hum:

Let the others make the coup.

Just invite your soul and loaf

Come, you artificial oaf,

Don't you fret. Go hang, the hire-

And forget the Why and When. .

Seek the haunt of hern and coot.

Give your grind the merry hoot-

Cut the wire-let 'em cuss.

Cut the wire, cut the wire.

Cut the wire.

Let the others sell and buy or

Not, as it shall please them to.

But as for you. Pretermit your search for gold:

Have your fun-you're growing old. And if Mother Care comes, guy her-

The Cash Account.

The Cash Accept.

From the Louiselle Courier-Journal.

I cannot make the thing come out.
Though I have thought and thought and thought and to make a careful note
Of everything that I have bought.
The more I think and think and think
The more in vain my brain ferments.
Confound the peaky cash account!
Where did I spend that thirty cents?

Chillan.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Fo'teen chillun's all we got:
Yit I loves a chile fer aho.
En I do' know why de Lawd can't give
Us its 'bout fo'teen mo.'

The Dreamers.

We reach the mountain top, where beams Fame's star—where thunders shout; A cry comes thrilling through our dreams— "The fire's out!"

Too late to change the course-too late

To turn the ship about; On the bleak shore that glooms before, "The fire's out!"

An' yet, when this strange life is past,
"Twould solve full many a doubt
Could we but hear that cry at last;
"The fire's out!"

Barcarolle de Marie.

From the Westminster Gasette.

Translated from the French of E. Planard, 1820

"Boatman," said Lizette the gay,
"I would cross with you,
But I am too poor to pay;
What am I to do?"

"Come," said Colin to the maid,
"You shall cross the ford,
And good luck attend the skiff
With my love on board."

"I am going," said the maid,
"To my father's house."
"Will he, dearest." Colin said,
"Let you be my spouse?"

"Ah!" replied Lizette the gay,
"Dare to ask, my lord."
"May good luck attend the skiff
With my love on board!"

And when married life began, Seated in his skiff, Colin was the wisest man Living on the cliff.

Still he sang the same old song
As he crossed the ford:
"May good luck attend the skiff
With my love on board!"

Song of the Baldheaded Man

And Marat, bloody trio; Guy Fawkes and Jeffries, Giencoe Stair, Thick-thatched like fiddling Nero.

The Cricket.

To Nature's patient, listening car

Arose the plaints of man; Without a pause from morn to night His endless grumbling ran.

The sun was hot, the rain was wet. And neither rightly sent; Besides, each fellow thought himself For higher circles meant.

Then grew his ceaseless discontent

And swelled in volume strong; Quoth Nature: "I will make a life

"Twas thus the cricket came to be, With all its winsome tricks, Sole creature on the earth which makes

MCLANDBURGE WILSON.

Sweet music when it kicks.

Whose protest is a song."

Great Cesar's classic head was bare, And likewise Socrates's; Peter and Paul were forced to wear

Thin capillary fleeces;
Shakespeare, earth's literary king,
And Johnson, Pope and Gibbon,
Being short of hirsute covering
Wore wigs tied deft with ribbon.

But Achan, J. Iscariot,

Herod, the Pharisees I wot.

Nor will the eye, in sooth, oft see

Bald Hottentot or Arab.

Kamchatkan, aboriginee, Kurd or man-eating Carib;

Nay, nay, but of the human breed The greater in earth's story, Are those who lead in thought and deed Crowned not with hair, but glory!

From the Atlanta Constitution

We plot an' plan great deeds to do— Waste time in dream an' doubt:

"The fire's out!"

Den dee could chop de cotton, En run aroun' de cawn En l'd jis have de easies' time I had since I been bawn i

Ten cents for car fares—that's all right;

Three dollars for a new straw hat;
For luncheon, fifty; shoeshine, five—
Oh, hang it! Yes, I've got all that!
Considering the scant supply.
The treasury has too many vents.
It's outgo, outgo all the time—
Where did I spend that thirty cents?

Cigars, four-fifty; grape juice, ten (I think it had some foam on top) (I think it had some foam on top); Bleachers and peanuts, thirty-five, And ten cents more for ginger pop. But still that haunting deficit My deep perpleatity augments. What was it for —Oh, well, here goes! "For foreign missions thirty center"

When you skip the torrid town

What have you got to say?

And did he do it? Listen, please

I thought that I'd drop dead When suddenly he turned on me

And vigorously said:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. On you give me some information, or when the first own Dillow's Irish brigating Count Dillow's Irish brigating his gervice of France which took an artiviper is the battle of Yorkiown and the surrende of Comwalite of the Revolutionary period; HISTORIAN.

Arthur, Count Dillon, was born in Braywich in Ireland in 1760 and as 17 commanded the Dillon Regiment of the Irish Brigade. On the recognition by France in 1776 of the United States Count Dillon Regiment of the Irish Brigade. On the recognition by France in 1778 of the United States Count Dillon claimed for his regiment the right to be the first to fight the English. April 5, 1778, with the first bettation Dillonals he embarked at Brest on the squadron of Admiral de la Motte Pioquet, and sailed for the West Indies. He distinguished himself at the head of his column in the attack on Granda and, though wounded, kept on fighting until the place was taken. He was equally promiment in the capture of St. Eustache. Tobago and St. Christopher. In 1783 he was appointed Governor of the last named island. His code of law was se good that the English, on recovering possession of the island, confirmed all his judgments and decrees, and when he was presented at a levee to George III. the Lord Chanceller publicly complimented him on being as good a lawyer as he had proved himself brave and able as a soldier. After displaying great daring in the slege of Savannah in 1778, Colonal the Count Dillon was made a Brigadier-General in 1780, and Field Marshal in 1782. He was twice arrested in the Fremon Revolution, and in 1784 was sent to the guillotine. Dismounting from the tumbrel which carried him to the place of execution an unfortunate lady whose name was called first on the roll was overcome with anguish and piteously begged Count Dillon to go before her. "There is nothing I would not do for a lady," he and with a low bow and the courtery which always marked him, rapidly mounted the steps to the scaffold where Samson swalted him, oried "Vive le Roll" in tones as clear as shough giving his Billionals the order to charge. Thus died one of the most brilliant gentilemen of the court of Louis XVI. Great people, these Dillons of the Dillon Regiment; they and their regiment worthy to be borne in the minds of those for whom the fighting Irishman has a charm.

Irishman has a charm.

Is it true that Thomas Paine at Gen. Washington's request want to Philadelphia and collected by subscription money to clothe and feed the salders at Valley Forge? Did he head the list with the amount that was due him as private secretary of the Continental Congress—\$1,200?

BRINGHOUT KARES.

Paine's position in the Continual Congress was that of Secretary to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a post which he was compelled to resign because of improper publication by him of con-fidential transactions of that body. In November, 1779, he was made clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly. In that capacity he read to the Assembly a letter from Washington that a mutiny was im-minent because of the suffering of the soldiers. Paine wrote a letter to Blair McClenaghan, a Phila raine wrote a letter to mair McClenagnan, a Phila-delphia merchant, stating the case and enclosing \$500 as his contribution to a relief fund. From this beginning the subscription reached the sum of £300,000 in Pennsylvania currency. This capital was employed to establish a bank for the relief of the soldiers, and out of this bank grew the Bank of North America, which was later to fill a chapter of its own in history.

of its own in history.

Mr. Smith, a clergyman, receives from a college the complimentary degree of D. C. L. May he properly be addressed by virtue of this degree as "The Rev. Dr. Smith"? Or does that form of address comport only with the degree of D. D., or with other theological degrees?

LAICUS. Of titles in this betitled citizenship the possess Of titles in this betitled citizenship the possessor alone determines the rule. If the designation "reverend" were a concomitant of the two doctorates in theology, D. D. and S. T. D., then would "the Rev. Dr." be applicable to Smith only when he became the proud possessor of one or the other of these degrees. But Mr. Smith became "the Rev. Mr." on taking orders or being ordained, as the case was. His doctorate in the civil law adds to his belongings the hoporific abhaviation of Dr. The belongings the honorific abbreviation of Dr. The only place for the abbreviation is to be found where the Mr. stands in "the Rev. Mr. Smith." Thereby he becomes "the Rev. Dr. Smith." It can scarcely be called vital that his "reverend doctorship" arises from the law and not from the prophets. If he should feel a twinge of conscience, why not beg some college to make him D. D? It's generally to be had somewhere for the asking.

Be good enough to let me have the name of a thorough, comprehensive and complete work on philology.

CRARLIS G. MRINEEN.

A very satisfactory, albeit brief, introduction to the study may be derived from the reading of "Philology," by John Pelle, in the series of Literature Primers. Following this, much valuable information is entertainingly presented in André Lefèvre's tion is entertainingly presented in André Lefèvre's "Race and Language." With this equipment one may profubly enter upon the study of W.D. Whitney's "Language and the Study of Language" and "Life and Growth of Language." Max Mueller's "Chips From a German Workshop" may be read in connection with Whitney. This science is one of the few which it is possible to study to a high degree of development without being obliged to go to the German for authorities. That is to to go to the German for authorities. That is to say, one may learn much about the science; to prac tise it at all intelligently calls for an intimate knowl edge of all the languages of at least one family and a familiarity with at least the principles of the

In your oblituary notice of Gen. Francis E. Pinto.
18 is said: "He overheard the famous angry controversy between Gen. Worth and Gen. Scott at
Chalco." Will you or some of your readers kindly
give an account of this quarrel? I do not remember to have seen an account of it, but knew there was bad blood between Gen. Scott and the great wit of the old army, the man who said of the peace of Guadaiupe Hidalgo. "It is like the peace of God; it passeth all understanding."

ARMT.

The details of the controversy arising out of the

movement in reverse around Lake Chalco are very fully set forth in Appendix B of the "History of the Mexican War," by Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox (Washington, 1892). It was one of the incidents involv-ing Scott with Worth and Pillow in the long and acrimonious court of inquiry. It was of sufficient moment at the time to contribute to the removal of Scott from chief command in the Valley of Mexico

What is the origin of the classic phrase "to rush the growler"?

The edition of the "Dictionary of Slang" of the current year takes cognizance of the expression and defines its meaning, but as to an explanation it is sadly silent. It has been stated that because a can of beer foams at the mouth it naturally suggests a dog, and by a further derivation dog suggests growier. The explanation is defective in that there remains no trace of the dog as applied to loose beer. But it is offered without authority and for what it may be worth. The jammer of katzenjammer may likewise have a bearing on the

Kindly inform me if an act has ever been passed by Congress making a man eligible for appointment to the United States Military Academy who was slightly over the maximum age limit, viz., twenty-two years.

C. J. T.

The act admits of no exceptions. Even if an

applicant aged just 22 should graduate at the top of his class, he would remain all his life under the serious handicap that he would be junior in rank to men five years younger than himself, and would probably have no chance for the star of a general officer before reaching the retiring age.

Please tell me the name and address of the last socialist candidate for the Presidency. S. H. REED. Eugene V. Debs. of Chicago. He was nominated 58,156 cast for Corregan, the candidate of the Social-ist Labor Party. In the campaign of 1900 Debs on the Social Democratic ticket, received 99,613 votes, as against 33,413 cast for Malloney on the Socialist Labor ticket.

Kindly inform me when Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, was born, date, &c. JOHN J. GILHULBY, M. D. Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1860. He began his career in the East Chester National Bank at an early age. After a preliminary failure on the stage in Newark he made his debut in September, 1880, as Bertle Cool in "Cigarette."

I have a copper coin with the inacription on one side, Austori Connec; on the other side Inde. et. Lib Date 1787. What is the coin and is to f any value?

C. J. Dotle.

These Connecticut copper cents were issued in 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788. They are common and are valued at a dime, except the 1787 issue, which commands only five cents.

Please let me know when the Washington arch was unveiled or dedicated. JOHN L. LIVINGSTON.

The cornerstone was laid on Memorial Day, 1890. The structural work was completed April 1892. The final decoration was put in place Feb. 13, 1895. The arch was formally received and dedicated May 4, 1895. Kindly inform me through your cofumns in what year Weber & Fields opened their music hall on Broadway, now owned by Weber & Ziegfeld.
ANXIOUS.

Sept. 2, 1807. Lewis Littlepage.—I find an inquiry signed S. Sherwood about Lewis Littlepage of Virginia, togther with answer given by The Sun. Lewis Littlepage was the half brother of my grandfather, Waller Holladay of Prospect Hill, Spottsyivania county, Va. Lewis Littlepage never married, and left all his property to his half brother, but forbade, the publication of accounts of his career. Hence there is no authoritative detailed account of his life. Some of the particulars given in the answer, I think, are not quite correct.

WALLER HOLLADAY.

Origin of Woman.—Tell your correspondent asking about the "Origin of Woman" that he will fine the full account of the "Monkey Tail" in "Carrita," by Louis Coloma, a Spanish novel of which an American translation is published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. Coloma is a Jesuit priest of Madrid and ought to know. J. F. B. CHLARD.

FIRST PLACE FOR BROOKLYN. The Berough Acress the Bridge Growing

It is a simple mathematical proposition that if the Borough of Brooklyn and New York county (Manhattan and The Bronx) continue to grow at the present rate the former city of Brooklyn will become the most populous division of the Greater New York-or Greater Brooklyn.

New York In twenty years the population of Brook-

lyn has increased nearly 100 per cent., while the increase in the population of New York county has been only 70 per cent. A continuance of this disparity in increase would. of course; put Brooklyn in the first place among the boroughs of the Greater New York. In point of area there is substantially no

difference between old New York city and Brooklyn. New York county (Manhattan and The Bronx) includes 89,000 acres. Brooklyn has 88,977. The park area of New York is larger than that of Brooklyn; and if this area be deducted from the two counties, New York and Kings (Kings county being coterminus with Brooklyn), the latter would be found to have a slightly larger area.

There is an obstacle to the growth on

equal lines of New York county and Brooklyn entirely apart from the reasons which have heretofore contributed to the greater growth of Brooklyn. Manhattan is betoming each year more largely devoted to business purposes, while the building advance in Brooklyn is on residential lines.

The number of New York wards which are falling off in population through the encroachments of business is greater than the number of wards of Brooklyn which are suffering from like cause, and as the number of business buildings continues to multiply in New York the natural growth of population will be arrested in Manhattan though it continues as heretofore in The Bronx.

There is much more land unused and available for dwelling purposes in the 38,000 acres of Brooklyn than in the 39,000 acres of New York

The destruction of many New York buildings for public purposes, buildings, railroad terminals, factories and office buildings tends constantly to diminish the land available for residence in Manhattan and The Bronx.

But although it seems to be inevitable. mless there is some surprising change in the conditions of growth in population, that Brooklyn will ultimately exceed New York in population, this change is probably many years off, for New York has now a lead of several hundred thousand, and should the population of Brooklyn double in the next twenty years and the population of New York increase only 50 per cent instead of 70, the present rate, New York would have at the end of twenty years 3.150.000 to Brooklyn's 2.500.000.

THESE INDIANS WERE GIANTS. Evidence That Bears Out Capt. John Smith's Story of Tribe of Tall Red Men.

From the Baltimore American. Gigantic skeletons of prehistoric Indians nearly eight feet tall have been discovered along the banks of the Choptank River, in this State, by employees of the Maryland Academy of Science. The remains are at the academy's building on Franklin street, where they are being articulated and re-atored by the academy expert, John Wid-geon, colored. They will be placed on public exhibition early in the fall. The collection comprises eight skeletons.

of which some are women and children. They are not all complete, but all the larger bones have been found and there is at least one complete specimen of an adult man. The excavations were in progress for months, and the discovery is considered one of the most important, from the standpoint of anthropology, in Maryland in a number of years. The remains are believed to be at least 1,000 years old. The formation of the ground above and the location of the graves gives every evidence of this. During the ex-cavations the remains of the campe of later oyster shell heaps, charred and burned earth and fragments of cooking utensils. These discoveries were made fully ten feet above the graves which contained the gigantic skele-

There have been other discoveries in Maryland of remains of men of tremendous stature. A skeleton was discovered at Ocean City several years ago which measured a fraction over 7 feet 6 inches. This skeleton was interred in a regular burying mound and beads manufactured by white men were found upon it. The dead Indian was probably one of the tribes mentioned by Capt. John Smith, who, in July, 1608, made a voyage of explora-

tion of the Chesapeake Bay.

At the point on the Choptank where the remains were found there are steep shelving cliffs of sand and gravel that extend to the water's edge. Beneath the bank is a layer of marl. The graves are in the sand a few feet above the hard marl, and have deposits of between twenty and thirty feet of sand and gravel above them. A peculiar feature of the discovery is the charred state of the bones of the women and children. Those of the men are untouched by fire. This seems to indicate that the ancient Indians cremated the bodies of all except their warriors. The wet resting place of the bones for so many centuries has made them very soft and fragile, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were removed

FRENCHMAN'S SLIDING BOAT. Skims Along Surface of the Water at a Good Speed.

From the American Inventor.
The fact that a stone can skim the water if its flat surface strikes squarely has re-cently been put in practise in the construc-tion of a sliding boat by a French inventor, M. de Lambers. The friction which is present when the de Lambert boat slides over the water is very slight, and the power which is necessary in order to make the boat glide is not high. When the boat is at rest it is sup-ported by floats.

The boat constructed by M. de Lambert has a total length of 20 feet, with a width of 10 feet between the inclined planes upon which it slides. The boat has parallel floats resembling certain Asiatic cances. The two floats are very narrow and are united by cross-pieces, partly of wood and partly of aluminum, a metal which has been used to a large extent in the construction of the boat because

The motor used is a 12 horsepower, but the essential parts of the boat are fixed sliding planes, adjusted under the boat at carefully regulated distances from each other. Thege planes, which are made of wood, are im-mersed to a depth of several centimeters when the boat is at rest, and they are inclined at an angle which has been decided upon after wide experimentation. The total weight of the heat is about 1,200 pounds, but in order to move this weight it requires a motor of only 12 horse power, while in the case of automobile boats the motors required

are 60, 80, and even 100 horse power.

M. Bellet says that M. de Lambert's boat has been timed by official chronometers, and that the results have been surprising. the motor is started the boat commences to move with the planes still submerged, cutting short time: the planes show an instantaneous tendency to rise, and they are practically on the water at the end of a few meters. Then the speed quickly increases because of the immense diminution in resistance, and soon the boat is sliding on the water, or, more exactly, on a layer of air resting between the planes and the water, at a speed of fourteen, fifteen or twenty-five miles an hour.

CHINESE SAILORS.

Praise for Them From a Shipmaster Who

se sallors have not heretofore been highly regarded as a rule, but a shipmaster who has made a tour of the world and re-cently landed in Boston is authority for the statement that Chinamen make the best of sailors. He had command of a crew of forty-two officers and men, of whom thirty-four were Chine se. In speaking of his crew he said:

"I left New York in December for Aus tralia and New Zealand ports with a crew of Americans and Englishmen. I had no more than got out of the harbor before there was trouble, and it lasted all the time we were at sea; and when we got into a port the men got drunk.

"This has been my experience with crews

for years, but I determined to make a change. I had seen ships with Chinese sailors and heard the captains tell of their good qualities, and finally I determined to try them.

"At Singapore I fired my New York crew and replaced it with Chinese. I paid the fares of the New York sailors to their home ports and was glad to get rid of them. Since that day the experience of myself and my fellow officers has been a glorious one. The continuous grumbling and kick-

murmur. They are a quiet, order loving crowd, and a better lot of sailors never walked the decks.

"The time will come when they will be found on every ship. When they reach a port they do not rush ashore and get drunk and then come aboard and begin to abuse every one."

The Chinamen are satisfied to take a

The Chisamen are satisfied to take a short shore leave only. They do not quarrel, they do not drink to excess. They are placid and docile and are not inclined to mutiny.

American captains on foreign voyages are from present indications, likely to have much to do with Chinese sallors in the future. The maritime business of the Philippines is largely in the hands of Chinese merchants at present and many of the sailors in Philippine ports come from Hongkong.

Hongkong.

There is a large Chinese population in Hawaii, too, and many sallors shipped in Hawaii for voyages to America are China-

Though Englishmen and Scotchmen are excellent saliors it was found some years ago desirable for English shipowners to secure for tropical or semi-tropical voyages men less easily affected by intense heat and East Indian or Lascar saliors have been found to fulfil this requirement. In much the same way it is predicted that Chinese saliors will become popular as seamen for American ships on voyages south of the line.

SUPREME COURT BIBLE.

Historic Book on Which Distinguished Men Took Oath of Allegiance.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Kept securely under lock and key in the Supreme Court room at Washington there is a small Oxford Bible around which cluster many notable and historic incidents. It was printed at Oxford in 1799, first came into the court's service in 1808, and is believed to be one of the 20,000 imported by Congress a few years before. During its court career of nearly a century this volume has been called into service every day on which the august tribunal has held session.

The great constitutional lawyers of the

formative period of our Government, as a prerequisite of their admission to practise before this learned body, kissed its material Besides these great legal lights, every ass

ciate and chief justice, with the exception of Chief Justice Chase, who had a Bible of his own, and every lawyer, except Daniel Web-ster, sworn to practise before the Supreme Court Bar, has taken his oath of allegiance on this little book.

It is a tradition of the court that when

Daniel Webster came before this high tribunal in his first argument in the defense of the chartered rights of his alma mater, Dartmouth College, against the legislative attacks of New Hampshire, by some strange inadvertence the oath was not administered. The tradition goes further, intimating that the judges were so impressed by the elo-quence of his appeal, which stands out to-day as a classic in legal lore, that they either forgot or dared not mention his dereliction. It is no wonder that this little Bible is so carefully preserved, endeared as it is with the memories of America's greatest statesmen and jurists. When a President is to be sworn the clerk of the court usually purchases a new Bible, and after the certificate has been affixed he presents it to the first lady of the land.

How Tom Johnson Knew.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph. Tom L. Johnson, multi-millionaire, free trader, Mayor of Cleveland and former Con-gressman, who was in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and took occasion to congratulate Mayor Weaver on his campaign for good government, is one of the most picturesque characters in the political world, and has frequently jarred his opponents in the most unexpected manner.

There is a good story told of the strenuous

Ohioan's characteristic of taking any adwintages that might be presented, while at the same time vigorously opposing the conditions that make them possible.

It was while he was in Congress and waging vigorous warfare against the trusts. There were those of his colleagues on the other side who did not agree with him, and wearying of the repeated demands for legislation, the late Mr. Dingley of Maine, the author of the War Revenue bill, made a speech in which he said plumply that the clamor against the trusts was all for effect, and that as a matter of fact there was no such a thing as a trust in existence.

Mr. Johnson was greatly interested.

"How about the steel rail trust?" he demanded. Vantages that might be presented,

"How about the second and an anded.

"There is no such thing as a steel rail trust replied Mr. Dingley, "and never was."

"Well," said Mr. Johnson, cheerful, "there is a steel rail trust, and I am paldent of it."

Mr. Dingley sat down without another word.

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